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P R O S O D I A
C O N S T R U E D,
A N D

The meaning of the most
difficult words therein con-
tained, plainly illustrated;

B E I N G

An addition to the constructi-
on of *LILIE*'s Rules, and
of like necessary use.

By *Barnab. Hampton.* R



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PROSODIA

CONSTRUED.

Prosodia Prosodie (that is to say) that Part of Grammar which teaches the right accenting or tuning of the Syllables of Words and also the quantity of Syllables, (as Holyoke writes :) est is ea pars that part quæ which tradit teaches pronunciationem rectam the right pronunciation vocum of words : elicitur Latine it is called in Latin [after the Latin manner] accentus the accenting or right tuning of] words a pronunciation. Autem and Prosodia Prosodie dividitur divided in tonum into the tone [or tune,] Spiritum the breathing (in pronunciation) Tempus the time, (that is to say, the time for pronunciation of a long syllable, or a short) tonus the tone or tune

est is lex a law vel or nota a note (or mark) quâ whereby syllaba a syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up vel deprimitur or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex threefold. Acutus sharp (or lifted up.) Gravis grave (great or pressed down.) Circumflexus the circumflex (or bowed about accent or both lifted up and pressed down, after Ramus, after others lifted up like the acute accent) Tonus acutus the acute (or sharp) accent est is virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke (or dash) ascendens ascending (or going) in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion ('). Gravis the grave (or pressed down accent or tone) est is virgula obliqua an overthwart dash (or stroke) descendens descending in dex-

Profodia construed.

trum towards the right hand
ad. hunc modum after this
manner (˘) Circumflexus the
Circumflex accent (or that
accent which being bowed a-
bout is both lifted up and pres-
sed down) est is quiddam
conflatum a certain thing
composed (or made) ex utrius-
que of them both hâc figurâ of
this figure or fashion (ˆ) E-
tiam also Apostrophus adda-
tur huc may be added hither
qui which est is quædam pars
circuli a certain part of a cir-
cle apposita set to in summo
literæ on the top of a letter,
quam pinges which you shall
describe sic after this fashion
(') Ostenditur hâc nota it
is shewed by this note or mark
(or this note sheweth) voca-
lem ultimam the last vowel
dictionis of the word deesse is
wanting (or to be wanting :)
ut as, Tanton' me crimine
dignum dixisti? pro tantone.
Ne what dixisti me dignum
hast thou said that I am wor-
thy of tanto crimine so great
blame? Sunt there be Spiritus
duo two breathings (through
the throat in pronunciation like
the Hebrew guttural Letters,
נ ו י) Asper the rough
(or harsh breathing) & and
lenis the mild (or smooth)

Asper the harsh (or rough)
breathing in pronunciation quo
whereby syllaba aspirata an
aspirated syllable (or a sylla-
ble of harsh pronunciation) pro-
fertur is pronounced: ut as,
homo a man or woman, ho-
nor honour. Lenis the mild,
quo whereby syllaba a syllable
profertur is pronounced (or
uttered) citra aspirationem
without harsh breathing in pro-
nunciation: ut as, Amo I
love, onus a burthen.

Regula prima the first Rule To
norm of Accents.

DICTIO brevis a short word
monosyllaba being of
one syllable aut longa or a long
one, positione by position, acui-
tur is made acute: ut as,
mel honey, fel gall, pars part,
pax peace. Longa natura
long word by nature circum-
flectitur is made circumflex,
(or circumflexed :) spes hope,
flos a flower, Sol the Sun,
thus frankincense, rûs the
country. In dissyllaba dictio
one in a word of two syllables
si if prior the former fuerit
longa shall be long natura
by nature posterior the latter
brevis

Prosodia construed.

brevis *short*, prior *the* former circumflectitur *is circumflexed*: ut *as*, Lūna *the* Moon, Mūsa *a* song. Acuitur *is made acute* [or *lifted up*] in cæteris *in other words*: ut *as*, citus *quick* [or *swift*] lātus *broad*, sōlers *subtle* [or *cunning*.] Si *if* dictio polysyllaba *a word of many syllables* habet *hath* penultimam *the last syllable* saving one longam *long*, acuit eandem *it maketh the same acute* [or *lifts it up*:] ut *as*, libértas *liberty*, pénates *heathenish household Gods*. Sin *but* if habet *it hath* penultimam *the last syllable* saving one brevem *short* acuit antepenultimam *it maketh the syllable before the last* save one acute. [or *lifts it up*:] ut *as*, Dóminus *a* Lord, Póntifex *an Archbishop or Prelate*. Composita *words compounded* à *of* facio *the word* facio *to do* excipiuntur *are excepted*: ut *as*, benefácis *thou dost well*, malefácis *thou dost evil*, calefácit *it maketh hot*, frige-fácit *it maketh cold*. At si *but* if penultima [understand *the word syllaba* *syllable*] *the last syllable* save one fuerit longa *shall be long* natura *by nature*, & *and* ultima *the last syllable* brevis *short* penulti-

ma *the last syllable* save one circumflectitur *is circumflexed*: ut *as*, Romānus *a* Roman, amátor *a* lover. Composita *the compound words* à *of* sis *thou art* made or done & *and* fit *he is* made or done acunt *do lift up* ultimam *the last syllable*: ut *as*, malefit *it is ill done*, calefit *it is made hot*, benefít *it is well done*, satisfít *it is satisfied*. Quia *because* hodie *at this time* [or *in this age*] propter imperitiam *for the unskilfulness* hominum *of men* circumflexus *the circumflex accent* vix discernitur *is scarcely discerned* (or *distinctly known*) ab acuto *from the acute accent* prolatione *in pronunciation*. Grammatici *Grammarians* confuderunt *have moved* without all order (or *have used promiscuously*, or *in common*) circumflexum *the circumflex accent* cum acuto *with the acute accent* (that is *to say* in respect of the tone or sound, otherwise they are not used promiscuously.) Sunt *there are* quinque *five things*, quæ *which* perturbant *do* verum *much* trouble regulas *the rules* tonorum *of the accents*, differentia *the difference* transponit *transposeth* (or *re-moveth*)

Prosodia construed.

moveth] *tonum* the [tone] or accent: *ut as*, *unà* together *adverbium an adverb* acuit *ultimum* makes the last syllable acute [or lifts it up] *nè videatur* that it may not seem esse to be noiren a noun. Sic *so eò* thither, *aliò* to another place, *aliquò* to some whither, *continuò* by and by [forthwith] *sedulò* diligently, *porrò* moreover, *forte* by chance, *quà* which way, *aliquà* by some way, *nequà* lest any way, *illò* thither, *falsò* falsely, *citò* quickly, *ferè* almost, *planè* manifestly, [or plainly.] & *alia* and others id genus of that kind: puta the word *puta* pro for sicut, *ponè* pro for post afterward, *coràm* in presence, *circùm* on every part, *aliàs* elsewhere or otherwise, *palàm* openly, *ergò* this word ergò therefore conjunction a conjunction, sed but ergo pro for causa a cause circumflectitur is circumflexed: *ut as*, *Venimus* we came illius ergò for his sake [or cause.] *Igitur* therefore *hæc omnia* all these, sicut *Græca acutisona* like as Greek words of an acute sound [or accent] *quidem* indeed *acutuntur* are sounded acute [or are lifted up] in fine *sententiarum* in the end of sentences,

verò but in consequentia *verba* among words following [them] *gravantur* they are [sounded] or made grave tones [or pressed down] Sic *so* causa differentia [for the cause of difference] or for difference sake, *antepenultima* the last syllable save two *suspēditur* is lifted up in his in these. *Déinde* afterward, *próinde* therefore, *périnde* even as, *aliquando* sometimes, *nè* uando lest at any time, *hujusq;* and of this sort a longe far off, *dé* longe from afar, *déinceps* afterward, *dúntaxat* only, *déorsum* downward, *quápropter* wherefore, *quinimo* but that more is, *enimvero* forsooth, *propémódum* almost [in a manner] *ádmódum* very much, [yea,] *áfíabre* workman like [cunningly] *interea* hci in the mean while, *nihilóminus*, yet nevertheless, *paulóminus* a little less [somewhat less] *cúm* when non sunt they are not orationes diversæ divers speeches, *uti* sunt as are *pube* tenus up to the middle, *crurum* tenus up to the shanks: enim for non sunt composita they are not compounded words, *velut as*, *hactenus* [thus far] hitherto, *quatenus* how far [so far as] & *et* aliqua the

Prosodia construed.

rest ejus generis of that kind
[or sort:] Transpositio trans-
position [or removing of words]
invertit tonum [turns or]
changeth the [tone or] ac-
cent; id quod that which ve-
nit comes ulu in use in præ-
positionibus among præposi-
tions, quæ which postpositæ
being set after gravantur are
made grave tones: ut a,
transira per through the seats
& and remos oars or rowers,
Imperium the rule [or govern-
ment] is te penes in the power
of thee: Attractio attraction,
(or drawing together) mutat
tonum changeth the accent,
cûm when conjunctio inclina-
tiva an inclitical conjunction
(or a conjunction that gives
his accent to the last syllable
of the word before him) se-
quitur followeth post vocabu-
lum aliquod after any word:
ut as, que and (or both)
ne whether, ve or (or ei-
ther.) Enim for hæ particu-
læ these particles attrahunt
do draw accentum the accent
(or tone) syllabæ precedenti
to the syllable before going
que and accuunt eam do make
this syllable acute (or lift it
up:) ut as, Limina both the
thresholds, [by synecdoche the
temple] que and laurus the

lawrels Dei of (the seigne
God) Apollo: (It may be con-
strued,) Que both lumina th
lights laurusque and the law-
rels Dei of God: Sic so, dum
sis, nam, parelca, are things
added. Autem but ubi where
est there is manifesta compo-
sition a manifest composition,
tonus the accent non varia-
tur is not varied: ut as, Dé-
nique finally, útique verily,
itaque therefore, úndique on
every side, hiccine is this
he? & and hujusmodi of
this sort. Tamen notwith-
standing ubique servat keep-
eth tonum the accent sui
temporis of his time, & and
also ubivis. Concisio the
cutting (short) transfert con-
veys over tonum the accent,
cûm when dictiones words
castrantur are cut short per
Syncopen by the figure Syn-
cope, aut or Apocopen Apo-
cope; tunc enim for then re-
tinent they retain (or keep)
tonum the accent dictionis
integræ of the whole word:
ut as, Virgili, Valéri, Mer-
cúri, pro instead of Virgili,
Valerii, Mercúrii. Sic al-
so quædam nomina certain
nouns & and pronomina pro-
nouns syncopata cut short by
syncope circumflectunt ulti-
mum

Prosodia construed.

mam do circumflex the last syllable: ut as, Arpinâs one of Arpinum, Ravennâs one of Ravenna, nostrâs of our Country or sect, cuiâs of what country or sect, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donêc until à of donêcum. Sic so hûc hither, illûc thither, istûc thither, adhûc yet, hitherto, &c. and so forth, pro for hucce hither, illucce thither, &c. Et and composita compound words à of dic, duc, fac: ut as, Benedîc bless thou, redûc bring (again or) back again, calefâc make hot or warm. Idioma the idiom, hoc est that is, proprietâs linguæ the propriety of the tongue variat changerh tonum the accent, adeo ut so that si if Græcæ dictiones Greek words veniant integræ ad nos do come wholly or purely unto us, servant tonum suum do keep their own accent: ut as, Simôis a River of Troy, Perîphas a man's name in Virgil, acciunt penultimam they make the last syllable saving one acute (or lifted up) at but facta Latina being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up their syllable before the last saving one, quia because corripunt they make short

penultimam the last syllable saving one. Autem but quæ words which prorsus sunt are made altogether Latina Latin words servant quoque do keep also tonû latinû the Latin accent: ut as, Georgica Bucolica, antepenultimâ acutâ the last syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Græcos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last syllable: Sic & so also comœdia, tragœdia, sôphia, symphônia, recipiunt receive or have tonum the accent in antepenultima in the last syllable saving two, licet although they have it in penultima on the last syllable saving one in sua linguâ in their own tongue. Porro moreover si if tonus proprius the proper accent vocis peregrinæ of a strange word ignoretur be unknown tutissimum fuerit it shall be a most safe thing enunciare illam to pronounce that word juxta Latinum accentum according to the Latin accent. Syllabæ communes common syllables in prosa oratione in prose, or words composed in metre, semper corripuntur are always made short

Profodia construed.

short: ut *as*, *célebris* famous, *cáthedra* a seat or chair, *mediocris* indifferent or mean.

HActenus hitherto de tonis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth (or from henceforth) adiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of syllables & ratione and the form carminis of a verse. Tempus the time est is mensura the measure syllabæ pronunciationis of a syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing a syllable.) Syllaba brevis a short syllable est is unius temporis of one time, verò but longa a long syllable duorum is of two times. Tempus brevè a short time notatur is noted sic thus (or after this fashion) [~] autem but longum a long time sic thus [-] ut as for example, *tērrā* the earth. Pedes feet fiunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of syllables disposed iusto ordine in a just or right order. Autem but pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or placing] together duarum syllabarum of two syllables vel or

plurium of more é certa observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times or measures of the syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet dissyllaba are of two syllables, alii others trisyllabi are of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose [or instruction] differere to reason de Tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four syllables. Dissyllabi feet of two syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut as for example, -- *virtus* virtue; Pyrrichius, ut as, ~ ~ *Deus* God; Trocheus, ut as, - ~ *Panis* Bread; Iambus, ut as, ~ - *amans* loving. Trisyllabi feet of three syllables sunt octo are eight. Molossus, ut as, --- *Magnates* Noble men or States; Tribrachus, ut as, ~ ~ ~ *Dominus* a Lord; Dactylus, ut as, - ~ ~ *scribere* to write; Anapæstus, ut as, ~ ~ - *pietas* godliness; Bacchius, ut as, ~ - - *honestas* honesty; Antibacchius, ut as, - - ~ *audire* to hear. Amphimacer, ut as, - ~ - *charitas* charity; Amphibrachus, ut as, ~ - ~ *venire* to come Porro moreover, pedes

Profodia construed.

des feet concinnati *trimmed* (or *well composed*) iusto numero in a just or lawful number atque ordine and order constituunt Carmen *compose* (or *make*) a Verse. Enim for carmen a verse est is oratio a speech constricta bound iusto atque legitimo numero to a just and lawful number pedum of feet. Imprimis first of all composituro carmen he that is to compose a verse discendum est must learn metiri ipsum to measure it ritè truly (or well) pedibus by the feet quam which vocant they call icanfionem scanning. Autem and icanfio scanning est is legitima commensuratio a lawful measuring together [or measuring] carminis of a verse, in singulos pedes in every one (or each one) of the feet. Synalcepha, Eclipsis, Syneræsis, Diæresis, & and Cæsura accidunt do happen icanfioni to scanning (or lawful measuring of verses by the feet.) Synalcepha est is quædam elisio a certain striking out vocalis of a vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictionibus in divers words: ut as, Crastina vit' to mor-

row's life est is nimis sera too late viv' live hodie to day. Autem and fit it is made interdum sometimes in his dictionibus in these words: ut as, Dii Heathenish Gods, Diis to (from by or with) those Gods, iidem the same, deinde afterward, deinceps afterward (or furthermore,) semiaminis half dead, semihomo half a man, semustus half burnt deest he [or it] is wanting, deero I shall be wanting, deerit he [or it] shall be wanting, & similia and such like words. At but heu & and ô nunquam intercipiuntur are never taken away. Eclipsis est is quoties as often as in the letter in cum sua vocali with his vowel dirimitur is taken away, proximâ dictione the next word exorsâ beginning [or when the next word beginneth] à vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptum: pro for monstrum, horrendum, &c. and so forth: O ingens horrendum, informe monstrum, O huge, horrible, deformed, [or ill favoured] Monster cui from whom lumen ademptum his eye was taken,

Prosodia construed.

or whose Eyes were put out.]
 Synæresis est *is* contractio
 the contraction [or drawing
 together] duarum syllabarum
 of two syllables, in unum
 into one: ut *as*, seu or alva-
 ria the hives texta fuerunt
 have been [or were] framed
 into vimine with a soft [or
 tender] twig: pro for alvea-
 ria. Diresis est *is* ubi when
 [or where] duæ syllabæ two
 syllables fiunt are made ex una
 dissecta of one syllable cut a-
 part [or parted:] ut *as*,
 Debuerunt they ought evolu-
 tisse to have unwound fusos su-
 os their Spindles: pro for
 evoluisse. Cæsura est *is*,
 cum when post pedem abso-
 lutum after a perfect foot syl-
 laba brevis a short syllable ex-
 tenditur *is* made long in fi-
 ne dictionis in the end of a
 word. Species Cæsurae the
 kinds of Cæsura sunt are Trie-
 mimeris a Trimeter [as
 though you should say,] The di-
 vision or the half of three feet
 subaudi understand thou con-
 sists consisting] ex pede of a
 foot & and syllaba a syllable:
 Inhiants pectoribus he much
 covering the breast consulit
 takes counsel [divination]
 from exta the entrails spiran-
 tia yet living. Penthemime-

ris a Penthemimer ex duo-
 bus pedibus [consist] of two
 feet & syllaba and a syllable:
 ut *as*, Amor love vincit o-
 vercometh omnia all things &
 nos cedamus and let us yield
 [give place] amori to love.
 Hepthemimeris an Heptemi-
 mer ex tribus pedibus of
 three feet & syllaba and a
 syllable: ut *as*, Ostentans
 boasting of artem his skill
 [or cunning] que and pari-
 ter also [or likewise] arcum
 sonantem his sounding bow.
 Ennæemimeris an Ennæemimer
 constet consisteth ex quatuor
 pedibus of four feet & syl-
 laba and a syllable: ut *as*,
 Ille he fultus having born up
 latus niveum his side white
 like snow molli hyacintho with
 soft crow-ties, [being a purple
 coloured flower.]

De generibus concerning the
 kinds Carminum of Ver-
 ses.

GENERA Carminum the
 kinds of verses de qui-
 bus concerning which decre-
 vimus we have determined
 [or proposed] tractare potis-
 simum to treat of princi-
 pally

Profodia construed.

pally hoc loco in this place
sunt are Heroicum the He-
roick verse, wherein the deeds
done by noblemen are set down
with praise. Elegiacum the E-
legiack verse wherein lamen-
table matters are set forth.
Asclepiadæum the Asclepiade,
[or the verses whereof Ascle-
piades was the first Author.]
Sapphicum the Sapphick,
Phaleucium the Phaleucick,
[or the verses whereof Pha-
leucius was the first Author.
Iambicus the Iambick verse.
Carmen Heroicum an He-
roick verse, quod idem
which same verse dicitur Hex-
ameter, called an Hexa-
meter, quidem constat in-
deed consisteth sex pedibus of
six feet numero in number,
verum but duobus of two feet
genere in kind, dactylo a
dactyle & spondeo and a spon-
dee. Quintus locus the fifth
place vendicat claims pecu-
liariter properly dactylum a
dactyle sibi to it self, sextus
the sixth place claims spon-
dæum a spondee: reliqui the
rest, hunc vel illum this foot
or that prout volumus even
as we will, ut as, Tityre O
Tityrus, tu thou recubans ly-
ing at rest sub tegmine under
the covering patulæ fagi of a

broad or wide spreading
beech-tree. Spondeus a spon-
dee reperitur aliquando
found sometimes etiam in
quinto loco even in the fifth
place: ut as, chara sobole
O dear Off-spring Dæum
the Gods, magnum incremen-
tum the great increase Jovi
of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba
the last syllable cuiusque
versus of every verse habet
tur communis is accounted
common. Carmen Elegia-
cum an Elegiack verse quod
& which also habet hath no-
men the name Pentametri
a Pentameter constat consist-
eth è duplici Penthemime-
ri of a double Penthemime-
mer quarum of which prior
the former. comprehendit
comprehends or contains duo
pedes two feet, dactylico
being dactyles, spondaico
spondees, vel or alterutro
either of them, cum syllaba
longa with a long syllable
altera etiam also the other
[Penthemimer] contains duo
os pedes two feet, sed but
omnino dactylicos alway
[or altogether] dactyles
item also (or likewise)
cum syllaba longa with a
long syllable: ut as, Amor
love est is res a thing ple-

Profodia construed.

full solliciti timoris of
 offensive or fearful care. Car-
 men Asclepiadæum an As-
 clepiade Verse constat consisteth
 Penthemimera of a Pen-
 themimer: hoc est that is to
 say, spondæo of a spondee &
 and dactylo a dactyle & and
 syllaba longa a long syllable
 & and deinde moreover duo-
 bus dactylis of two dactyles:
 ut as, Mœcenæ O noble Mœ-
 cenæ editæ descended atavis
 Regibus of ancient or noble
 Kings [thus Bond] atavis
 Regibus, id est, that is, an-
 tiquis Regibus Atavis, after
 Cooper and Rider, are the
 great Grandfathers Grandfa-
 thers, but it may be interpreted
 as Bond hath it, by a Metonymy
 of the subject for the adjunct:
 for great grandfathers grand-
 fathers are the subject. Car-
 men Sapphicum a Sapphick
 verse constat consists ex tro-
 chæo of a trochee, spondæo
 of a spondee, dactylo a dactyle
 & and demum at last duo-
 bus trochæis of two trochees:
 ut as, Jam nunc Pater, id est,
 Jupiter misit Jupiter hath sent
 for so beathenish men belie-
 ved] satis nivis snow enough
 atque and diræ [subaudi
 grandinis understand thou the
 word grandinis] terrible or

horrible hail terris in our
 land [or country.] Tamen
 notwithstanding in hoc ge-
 nere carminis in this kind of
 verse Adonicum additur an
 Adonick is added post tres
 versus after three verses
 quod which constat consists
 ex dactylo & spondæo of a
 dactyle and a spondee, ut as,
 Fusce O Fuscus, integer a man
 uncorrupt vitæ of life que and
 purus pure sceleris of wicked-
 ness, non eget needs not jacu-
 lis the darts nec arcu nor the
 bow Mauri of the Moor, nec
 neque pharetrâ his quiver
 gravidâ full venenatis sagit-
 tis of poisoned arrows. Carmen
 Phaleucium the kind of verse
 whereof Phaleucius was the
 first Author, sive or Hendeca-
 syllabum a verse of eleven
 syllables constat consists ex
 spondæo of a spondee, dactylo
 a dactyle & and tandem at the
 last tribus trochæis of three
 trochees: ut as, pavens Mabili
 O trembling or fearful Mabi-
 lius [or Mabil] quoque diffu-
 gas whithersoever thou canst
 fly away non poteris latere
 thou shalt not be able to lie hid
 from nostrum nasum our face,
 [by Synecdoche,] [or fight by
 Metalepsis.] Legitimus versus
 Iambicus a lawfull Iambick
 verse

Profodia construed.

verse constat consists è solis
 Iambis of Iambicks alone: ut
 as, Roma ipsa Rome herself
 ruit falleth viribus suis by her
 own strength (or force) Ta-
 men notwithstanding in lo-
 cis imparibus in places un-
 like recipit interdum it re-
 ceives sometimes, tribrachum,
 spondæum, dactylum, ana-
 pæstum, the tribrach, spondee,
 dactyle, anapest, pro Iambo
 instead of the foot Iambus, at-
 que and in paribus (subaudi
 locis, understand the word
 locis) in like places tribra-
 chum it receives or takes a
 tribrach, rarius it takes more
 rarely (or seldom) spondæum
 a spondee. Hoc carmen this
 verse diducitur in duo ge-
 nera is divided into two
 kinds, Dimetrum a Dime-
 ter, (which consists of four
 feet) & Trimetrum and a
 Trimeter, five or Senarium
 a verse consisting of six feet.
 Dimetrum a Dimeter (verse)
 constat consists ex quatuor
 pedibus of four feet: ut as,
 O dulces notæ O sweet notes
 Carminum of Songs quas
 which pulchra thou thy self
 being fair fundis pourest
 out ore melleo with thy ho-
 ney mouth (or sweet mouth)
 que and succinis lyræ fingest

after the harp (or so the harp
 (in verses which are sung
 the harp, two single feet
 commonly accounted for or
 Trimetrum a Trimeter. five
 or Senarium a verse consist-
 of six feet. Trimetrum a Tri-
 meter verse constat senis pe-
 dibus consisteth of six feet
 ut as, Qui they which dan-
 tant do reprove (or find fault
 with) nos us, sunt are maxi-
 mi histriones the princip-
 stage-players.

De quantitate concerning the
 quantity primarum syllaba-
 barum of the first syllab-
 les.

Quantitas the Quantity
 primarum syllabarum
 of the first Syllables cognos-
 citur is known octo modis
 eight ways (or by eight Rules)
 positione by position, vocali
 ante vocalem by a vowel be-
 fore a vowel, diphthongo by
 a diphthong, derivatione by de-
 rivation, compositione by com-
 position, præpositione by a præ-
 position, regula by rule, exem-
 plo by example, seu or authori-
 tate by authority.

Vocalis a vowel ante du-
 as consonantes before two

Profodia construed.

consonants aut duplicem or a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique longa every where long positurâ by position: ut as, ventus a wind, axis an axle-tree, patrizo to do like his father. Quod si if so be [or but if] consonans a consonant claudat priorem dictionem does end the former word, item also sequente the word following inchoante beginning à consonante with a consonant, etiam also vocalis præcedens the vowel going before erit longa shall be long positione by position: ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui whom fortuna fortune possit nocere can hurt. Syllabæ the syllables jor, sum, quam, & and sit, longa sunt are long positione by position. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat do end in vocalem brevem in a short vowel, sequente the word following incipiente beginning à duabus consonantibus with two consonants interdum sometimes producit it is made long, sed but rarius more seldom: ut as, Occulta spolia [deportabant they did bear away] secret [or unknown] spoils & and plures trium-

phos many triumphs de pace as concerning peace. Vocalis brevis a short vowel ante mutam before a mute sequente liquida a liquid following, redditur communis is rehearsed [or made common:] ut as, Patris of a Father, volucris of a fowl [or bird.] Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed: ut as, Aratrum a plough, simulacrum an image.

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before another in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique brevis is every where short: ut as, Dëus God, mëus mine, tûus thine, pius godly. Excipias you may except [or excipias for fac ut excipias except] genitivos casus the genitive cases in ius, habentes formam having their form [or declining] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis according to the second declension of the pronouns: ut as, unius of one, illius of that, ubi where i the vowel i reperitur communis is found common, licet albeit alterius in the word alterius of another, sit semper brevis it be always short, in alius in the word alius

Profodia construed.

lius of another *semper longa* it be always long : Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension, sunt excipiendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long : ut as, faciei of a face, alioqui otherwise non not, [that is, it is not made long :] ut as, rei of a thing, spei of hope, fidei of faith. Etiam also si the syllable si in fio in the verb fio to be made or done est longa is long, nisi except e, & r the letters e and r sequuntur do follow simul together : ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic so octo mariti the eight husbands fiunt are made up in number [or accounts,] for then they might not be married to any more than eight husbands. Quod what non putes may you not think posse fieri can be done. Ohe interjectio the interjection Ohe, signifying ho, ho, a voice of shunning, habet hath priorem syllabam the former syllable ancipitem doubtful (or double, that is both long and short.) Vocalis a vowel an-

te alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words subinde every now and then fit longa is made long : ut as, Pierides O Muses, dicite say you, [or tell you] Respice Læerten look back unto [or regard] Laertes, who was the Father of Ulysses. Et also in possessivis in possessives : ut as, Æneia nutrix Æneas his nurse. Rhodopæius Orpheus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists est is longa long : ut as, Aurum Gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, musæ of a Song : nisi except vocale sequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth] ut as, præire to go before præustus burned in the fore part, [or burned in the point] præamplus very large.

Derivativa Derivative or words derived of others, sortuntur are allotted (assigned) eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives : ut as, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabilis

Profodia construed.

bilis amiable (or to be beloved) primâ syllabâ the first syllable brevi being short ab amo of the verb amo to love. Tamen notwithstanding pauca excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted quæ which deducta being derived à brevibus of short primitives, producant do make long primam the first syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, Vox vocis a voice [or word] à vōco of the verb voco to call; lex legis a law à of lēgo to read; Rex régis a King à of rēgo to rule [or govern] Sēdes a seat & and Sēdile a bench [or stool] à of Sēdeo the verb sedeo to sit; jumentum a drawing beast to draw burthen, à jūvo of the verb juvo to help; Fōmes chips [or any matter which is easily set on fire] and Fōmentum a plaister to mitigate pain à of fōveo to cherish; jūcundus pleasant, of jūvo to help; jūnior younger à of jūvenis a young man or woman; mōbilis to be moved [or moveable] à of mōveo to move; humanus amiable [or courteous] ab homo derived from homo a man or woman; vōmer a plough share à of vōmo to cast

up; pēdor the sink of the feet, à of pēde a foot Et contra and contrariwise sunt there are (subaudi verba understand the word verba words) quæ deducta which being derived à longis of long primitives corripuntur are made short, qualia sunt of which sort are, Dux dūcis a Captain (or leader) à of dūco to lead, dīcax a jester (or scoffer) maledīcus one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind (or sort) à of dīco to say (or speak) Fīdes faith à of fīo to be made or done: ārena sand, ārista the beard of a corn-ear, ab āreo derived from areo to be dry; pōsui I have put (or set). à of pōno to put: gēnui I have begotten à of gīgnō to beget: frāgor the noise made with the fall of any thing & and frāgilis brittle (or frail) à of frāngo the verb frango to break: nōto, rōtas to mark à of nōtu to be known nāto to shoot out under the earth à of nātu to be grown or sprung up: disertus eloquent à of dissero to dispute; sōpor a dead (or sound sleep) à of sōpio

Profodia construed.

Sopio to bring asleep. Et also nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kinds quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis of the studious inter legendum while they are reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur do follow quantitatem the quantity simplicium of their simple words: ut as, pōtens mighty, impōtens impotent, or weak; sōlor to delight, consōlor to comfort: lēgo is to read, perlēgo to read thorough; lēgo, as to send as an Ambassadour, allēgo to accuse by Messengers. Tamen notwithstanding, hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, innūba unmarried, pronūba a bride-maid, à nūbo derived of nūbo to be married: dejēro to swear with a great Oath, pejēro to forswear à of jūro to swear. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions, hæc these ubique producuntur are every where made long: A, de, præ, se, è nisi except vocali sequente a vowel fol-

lowing (or when a vowel does follow:) ut as, unda the water dehiscens dividing itself with its (or his) own proper motion, sudibulve præustis or that kind of Country Spears being burned at the end. Quoque also pro est is long long, præterquam saving only in istis in these: Procella a great storm or tempest on the sea, prōtervus saucy, fromard, prōfugus a fugitive or wanderer, prōnepes a nephew son, prōpago a lineage (or stock) pro for stirpe a descent of the stock, prōfanus wicked (or unruly) prōfiteor to profess, prōfundus deep high, prōficiscor to proceed, prōfari to prophesie, prōper to make haste, prōfugio to fly fast away, prōfecto the thing proceeding (or one departed) but with ò grave it signifies truly, procurro to run before, profundo to pour out largely, propello to drive away, (a fly off) (or to drive forth) propulso to drive away, propago, as, to cause to spread broad, habent have priore syllabam the first syllable accipitem doubtful. Prōphetes a Prophet & and prōpino drink eo sunt are Græca Græci

Profodia construed.

words (subaudi understand thou scripta the word scripta written) per o parvum with little o (which they call o μ.ι. upōv) & and proinde therefore habent they have primam the first syllable brevem short. Etiam also di the syllable di producitur is made long, nisi except in dirimo in the word dirimo to break off, & and disertus eloquent. Reliquæ præpositiones the rest of the prepositions corripuntur are made short si if positio position sinat do suffer. Cujusmodi sunt of which sort are ad to, ob for, ab from, sub under, re in composition, &c. and so forth.

Omne præteritum every preterperfect tense dissyllabum of two syllables habet hath priorem the former syllable longam long: ut as, legi I have read, emi I have bought. Tamen notwithstanding excipias except fidi I have cleaved a of findo to cleave, bibi I drank: dedi I gave, scidi I have cut, steti I stood, tuli I have born or suffered.

Geminantia words doubling primam the first syllable præteriti of the preterperfect

tense itidem in like manner habeant have primam the first syllable brevem short: ut a, pependi I have weighed, tetendi I have stretched, totondi I have sheared, momordi I have bitten, pependi I brake wind backward, tutudi I have knocked, fefelli I have deceived, tetigi I have touched, pupigi I have pricked, didici I have learned, cecidi I have fallen à of cado to fall, cecidi I have beaten (or cut) à of cædo to beat (or cut). Quin & moreover supinum dissyllabum a supine of two syllables quoque likewise producit priorem makes the former syllable long: ut as, motum to move, latum to bear or suffer, lotum to wash, cretum to perceive. Excipe except thou quitum to may or can, litum to daub (or smear) over, itum to go, ritum to rush, ratum to suppose, datum to give, satum to sow. Et also citum à of cieo, es, to trouble (of the second conjugation:) nam for as touching citum to trouble à cio, cis of cio, cis, quartæ of the fourth conjugation, habet it hath priorem the former syllable longam long.

Profodia construed.

Vero also quantitas the quantity quarum syllabarum of what syllables non cadit doth not happen [or come] sub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid rules petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usn from the use, exemplo the example atque and auctoritate authority poetarum of Poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule omnium of all. Ergo therefore discant pueri let boys learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first syllables ex Poëtis of Poets : Cujus fortis of what manner or sort sunt are Britannus a man of Britain, Bithynus a man of Bithynia Cacus a giant's name, Corcyra the name of an Island [or Isle] Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calabria, Pachynus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince's or Emperor's court or palace, Pelion a hill in Thessaly, Criticus he that judgeth mens writings, Curetes spear men, Diana Jupiter's daughter [an heathenish Goddess.] Fidenæ a Town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars,

hinnulus a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilius the name of divers Romans, Hymen a song sung at a wedding, Italus a man of Italy, liquor moisture [or liquor] liquidus moist, Lycas ingendered of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's son, rudo to bray like an ass, Sychæus Dido's husband, Sicanus a man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

M Edixæ syllabæ middle syllables possunt cognosci may be known partim partly eadem ratione by the same way [or mean] quâ by which primæ the first syllables [may be known] etiam also partim partly ex incrementis from or by the increases [or increasing] genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think [or judge] it to have been spoken abunde abundantly supra before in generibus nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increasings genitivi of the genitive case nominum polytyle laborum of nouns of many syllables, unde from whence

Profodia construed.

cebit it shall be lawful petere to seek [or fetch direction] si quid hæsitationis if you shall doubt any othing de hac re concerning this matter. Frequens lectio the often reading & and observatio the diligent observation optimorum poetarum of the best poets facile suppediabant will easily furnish us with cætera the residue. Pueri didicerunt boys have learned analogiam conjugationis the proportion of the conjugation ex imbibitis rudimentis from the first principles [or instruction] [conceived] or understood] nempe that is to wit, a the letter a indicem a sign [or token] primæ conjugationis of the first conjugation esse to be longam long naturâ by nature: præterquam in do giving only in the verb do to give & and ejus compositis in the compounds of that verb [or to the compounds] quando when sunt they are hujus conjugationis of this conjugation: ut as, Dāmus we give, circumdāmus we compass about; dābis thou shalt give, circumdābis thou shalt compass about; dāre to give, circumdāre to compass about. Præterea furthermore, animadvertant let them mark dili-

gently syllabas rimus & ritus the syllables rimus and ritus ubique habendas every where to be taken [or accounted] pro brevibus for short in præterito perfecto in the preterperfect tense modi subjunctivi of the subjunctive mood, autem but debere that they ought esse to be longas long in futuro in the future tense in prosa oratione in prose; [or that which is not metre] vero but reperiri indifferentes that they are to be found indifferent in carmine in verse, quemadmodum even as, Aldus the Grammarian contendit affirms [or proves,] ut as, præterito in the preterperfect tense amaverimus when we have loved, amaveritis when ye have loved: futuro in the future tense, amaverimus when we shall or will love, amaveritis when ye shall or will love. Et also est there is a time ubi when mediæ syllabæ the middle syllables variant do vary apud poetas among the poets: ut as, in his in these quas which subjunximus we have set under: connubium wedlock, ficedula a gnat snapper, Malea a Promontory by Lyconia, Pharsalia a Country of Thessaly, Batavus a

Prosodia construed.

man of Holland, Sydonius a man of Sydon, & and similia the like words.

Latina Adjectiva Latin Adjectives in inus ending in inus producant penultimam do make long the last syllable save one: ut as, clandestinus secret: mediastinus a flave, parietinus of a decayed wall, matutinus belonging to the morning, vespertinus belonging to the Evening, repentinus sudden. Præter except hæc sequentia these adjectives following, diutinus long continuing, crastinus appertaining to tomorrow, pristinus ancient, perendinus belonging to the next day after to morrow [or of the third day after] hornotinus of a year old, serotinus that is in the evening, oleaginus of an olive tree, faginus of a beech tree, cedrinus of a cedar tree, carbasinus of fine linen. Et and reliqua materialia the residue of the nouns signifying matter, sive or in inus words ending in inus, formata formed a nominibus metallorum of the names of metals, qualia sunt of what sort are perimula very many deducta derived a Græcis vocibus in inos of Greek words in inos: ut as,

Chrystallinus of Chrystal, myrrhinus of myrrhe, hyacinthinus of a jacinth stone, adamantinus of an Adamant, or adamantine, &c. and so forth. Usus use & and observatio diligent marking Poëtarum of the Poets scilicet docebit will more happily teach cætera the other words (or the rest) quam than ullæ regulæ any rules Grammaticorum of Grammarians, quæ which solent they are wont tradere to teach de quantitate concerning the quantity mediarum syllabarum of middle syllables, aut either sine ullo modo without any measure aut sine or end. Quare wherefore illis prætermisissis these being passed over, jam accingamur let us now prepare our selves ad apriendas quantitates to open (or declare) the quantities ultimarum syllabarum of the last syllables.

Quanquam although ultimæ syllabæ the last syllables aut either æquant do match, aut etiam superant or do moreover exceed numerum ipsum the very number literarum of letters, tamen notwithstanding non pigebit it shall not irk us etiam also per-

Profodia construed.

percurrere illas *to run them*
 out ordine *in order*. Primum
 first of all a finita words end-
 ing in a producuntur are
 made long: ut as, amā love
 thou, contrā against, ergā to-
 wards. Excipias thou mayest
 except putā that is to say, itā
 so, quia because. Item also
 nominativos the nominative
 cases in a ending in a, cujus-
 que generis of whatsoever
 gender, numeri number an-
 der declinationis declension fue-
 riunt they shall be, præter
 vocativos except the voca-
 tive case: in a ending in a,
 à Græcis of the Greek nouns
 in as ending in as: ut as, ô
 Aeneā O Aeneas, ô Thomā
 O Thomas; & also ablativum
 the ablative case primæ decli-
 nationis of the first declension:
 ut as, ab hac musā from this
 song. Numeralia words of
 number in ginta ending in
 ginta, habent have finalem
 the syllable at the end commu-
 nem common, [that is to say,
 both long and short] sed but
 frequentius more often lon-
 gam long: ut as, trigintā
 thirty, quadragintā forty. De-
 finentia words ending in b,
 d, t, brevis sunt are short:
 ut as, ab from, ad to, caput
 as head. Desinentia in c words

ending in the letter c produ-
 cuntur are made long: ut as,
 ac and, si so, & and adverbium
 hic the adverb hic here. Sed but tria in c three words
 ending in c semper contra-
 huntur are always contracted:
 ut as, lac milk, nec neither,
 donec until. Duo two words
 sunt communia are common,
 fac do thou, & and pronomen
 hic the pronoun hic signifying
 this or that; & and neutrum
 hoc the neuter hoc this or
 that, modo so that non sit it
 be not ablativi casus of the ab-
 lative case. E finita words
 ending in e brevia sunt are
 short: ut as, mare the sea, pe-
 ne almost, lege read thou. Om-
 nes voces all words quintæ
 inflectionis of the fifth declen-
 sion in e ending in e sunt ex-
 cipienda are to be excepted:
 ut as, diē in the day, fidē the
 ablative case of fides faith,
 unā together cum adverbis
 with the adverbs enatis inde
 sprung from theme (or derived
 of them) ut as, hodie to day,
 quotidie daily, pridie the day
 before, postridie the day after,
 quare for what cause [or
 wherefore] qua de re where-
 fore, ea re for that cause [or
 therefore] & and siqua sunt
 similia if there be any like

Profodia construed.

them. Et item and also secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood activorum of verbs active: ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also Monosyllaba in e words of one syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut as, mē me tē thee, cē a syllable added to words, ut as, hīlcē; præter except, quē and or both, nē neither, vē or (either) conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e, deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives habent have e the letter e longum long: ut as, pulchrē goodly, [beautifully] doctē learnedly, valdē pro for validē mightily. Quibus un- to which fermē & and ferē the adverbs fermē and ferē signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benē well & and malē ill omnino corripuntur are made short alway, [or altogether.] Postremo last of all [finally] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per with the Greek letter η à Græcis of the Greeks producuntur are made long naturā nature cujuscunque casus whatsoever case, generis gender, aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut as, Lethē a river of Hell [seignior] the poets causing forgetfulness Anchisē the Father of Æneas cetē pl. num. n. g. cetē immania great whales. Tempora a fair field in Thessaly. I finit words ending in i longa sunt are long: ut as, Domini of a Lord, magistrī of a master, amari to be loved, doceri to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself [or themselves] ubi when or when, ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verò but nisi except & antiquas quasi as it were corripuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort (or manner) etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singularis exit in os endeth in os breve being short: ut as, huic Paladii to Minerva (the seignior goddess of wisdom) Phyllidis to Phyllis (Lycurgus's daughter)

Mino

Prosodia construed.

Minoidi to Minos (the daughter of Minos King of Crete:) vocativo in the vocative case Amarylli O Amaryllis, O Alexi O Alexis, O Daphni O Daphnis. L finita words ending in l, corripuntur are made short: ut as, animal a living creature [that hath life and sense] Hannibal a Carthaginian Captain, mel honey, pugil a Champion, sal salt, consul a consul. Præter nil except the word nil contractum a contracted word à of nihil signifying nothing & and sol the Sun. Et also Hærea quædam certain Hærew words in l ending in l ut as, Michael a name of Christ, signifying [Who like God?] [when men are so named there is another meaning of the word,] Gabriel the name of an Angel, Raphael the name of an Angel, Daniel the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in n pronuntiantur are made long: ut Græcæ, Pæan the name of Apollo, Jymen the feigned God of marriage, quin but [or but] Xenophôn the name of a man so called, On no [or not] æmôn a devil. Excipe except thou forsân peradventure, forsiân peradventure, ân whe-

ther, tamên notwithstanding, attamên but yet (or notwithstanding) veruntamên nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, exin from henceforth, or afterwards, subin ever now and then, dein afterword, proin therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these quæ which castrantur are cut off per Apocopen by the figure Apocope: ut as, mên what me? vidên dost thou not see? audin is there no ear? nemôn is there no body? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet inis correptum hath inis made short: ut as, carmên a verse (or song) crimên a fault, pectên a comb, tibicên a player on the flute, make inis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o parvum written with little o, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case thy shall be: ut as, Ilion the name of the City Troy, Pelion an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case: Caucasôn the name of a mountain, Pylôn

Profodia construed.

Pylōn the name of a town where Nestor was born, accusativo in the accusative case. Etiam also quædam some nouns in in ending in in, ut as, Alexin, Alexis, (the name of divers men) In yn ending in yn: ut as, Ityn Ilys [the Son of Tereus and Progne.] Quoque also in an words ending in an, a nominativis in a of nominative cases ending in a: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case, Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter, Ægina the daughter of Æsopus a certain King, accusativo in the accusative case, Iphigeniā, Æginiā. Nam in an and as concerning words ending in an (Holyoke so construeth the word nam) à nominativis in as of the nominative cases ending in as, producuntur are made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case, Æneās a Nobleman of Troy, Marlyās the name of a famous Historiographer, accusativo in the accusative case, Æneān, Marlyān. O finita words ending in o communia sunt are common: ut as, amo to love, Virgo a Virgin, porrò moreover, docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, eun-

do in doing, & and aliæ voces other voices gerundii do of gerunds in do (or other words being gerunds do) (but yet remember the adjectives like gerunds are only made long.) Præter except obliquos in o the oblique cases ending in o, quæ which semper producuntur are always made long: ut a huic Dominō to this Lord (subaudi huic understand the word huic) servō to this servant. Ab hoc Templō from this Temple, subaudi ab hoc understand these words ab hoc damnō from this loss. Præter also adverbia adverbs derivativa derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut as, tam by so much, quantō by how much, liquidō clearly, falsē falsely, primō first and foremost, manifestō plainly and clearly, &c. Præter except sedulō diligently, mutuo mutually, crebrō frequently (often) serō late in the evening, quæ which communia sunt are common. Cæterum but yet modō now of late & and quomodō now commonly piuntur are made short semper always. Quoque also quickly, ut & as also, ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque

Profodia construed.

no a man or woman vix le-
 tur producta are scarcely
 [made] long: Tamen yet
 monosyllaba in o words of one
 syllable in o producuntur are
 made long: ut as, dō to give,
 stand, ut & as also ergō
 causa for a cause. Item
 Græca Greek words per
 written with a great O
 audi producuntur are made
 cujuscunque casus of
 insoever case fuerint they
 be: ut as, hæc Sapphō
 Sappho [a famous Poe-
 et] hæc Didō this Dido
 the Daughier of Belus King
 Tyre:] hujus Androgeō of
 Androgeus [the Son of
 King of Crete] hujus
 pollo of this Apollōs [the
 of a man:] hunc Athō
 Athos [a wonderful high
 in Thracia] hunc Apol-
 this Apollo, for Apollona,
 Despauter writes of Απολλων,
 as also Cambden in his
 Greek Grammar the name of
 feigned heathenish God of
 Idom. R finita words ending
 corripuntur are made
 short: ut as, Cæsār the fir-
 of the Julians in Rome,
 cular a wine press, per by
 a man, uxor a wife, tur-
 a bird called a Turtle. Cor-
 heart semel legitur n.

once read productum made
 long apud Ovidium by Ovid:
 ut as, Meum molle cor my
 soft heart violabile est is to be
 broken (or hurt) levibus te-
 lis with light darts, (or slen-
 der weapons.) Etiam also sub-
 audi hæc verba understand
 these words producuntur are
 made long. Lār a God of the
 household, city or field, (as
 beathen people believed) Nār
 a River running into Tibur.
 vēr the spring, fūr a thief,
 cūr wherefore. Quoque also
 pār equal or like cum com-
 positis with his compounds:
 ut as, compār equal, impār
 unequal, dispār unlike. Græ-
 ca quædam certain Greek
 words in er ending in er, quæ
 illis that among them desi-
 nunt in nō do end in nō: ut
 as for example, aēr the air,
 eratēr a great cup (or goblet)
 caractēr a mark, sign, seal
 or print of a thing, æther the
 firmament or skie, sotēr a sa-
 viour. Præter except Patēr
 a father & and matēr a mo-
 ther, quæ which apud Latī-
 nos among the Latīnists (or
 Latin Authors) habent ulti-
 mam have the last syllā-
 ble brevem short. S finita
 words ending in the letter s
 habent have pares termina-
 tiones

Prosodia construct

tiones the like terminations (or endings) cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is, os, us, Primo first and foremost, As finita words ending in as producantur are made long: ut as, amās thou lovest, musās songs, majestās majesty, or honourable dignity, bonitās goodness. Præter except Græca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular, [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos: ut as, Arcās the son of Jupiter, Pallās Minerva [the Goddess of Wisdom] genitivo in the genitive case, Arcadōs, Palladōs. Et also præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns encreasing: ut as, Heros a noble man, Heroōs in the genitive case. Phyllis King Licurgus's daughter, Phyllidōs in the genitive case, accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural. Heroās, Phyllidās. Es finita words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchisēs Æneas's father, sedēs thou sittest, docēs thou

teachest, patrēs fathers. Minima in es nouns ending in es, tertiæ inflectionis of the third declension exceptuntur are excepted, quæ ripiunt which do make penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentium of the genitive case encreasing: ut as, milēs a soldier, stans standing corn, divēs rich. Sed but ariēs the ram abies fir-tree, paries the wall of house, Ceres the feigned goddess of corn, & also pes a foot una together cum compounds with the compounds of it: as, præpes light in flying swift] bipēs having two tripēs having three feet, quadripēs having four feet, quadrupes four-footed] sunt longa long. Quoque also es verb es a sum coming of verb sum to be corripitur made short, una together compositis with his compounds: ut as, potēs thou canst [or art able] adēs thou art present, prodēs thou profitest [or art profitable] obdēs thou hindrest [or hurte] Quibus to which words nexēs in the power potest be adjoined (or nexed) una together neutris with words of

Prosodia construed.

gender, ac and nomi-
 nis pluralibus the nomi-
 tive cases plural Græco-
 of the Greeks: ut as
 pomanēs a venomous bu-
 coming from a mare,
 mōthēs an evil custom,
 elopēs gyants with one
 Naiadēs Fairies haunting
 ers and fountains. Is si-
 words ending in is brevia
 are short: ut as, Paris
 amus (King of Troy) his
 panis bread, tristis sad,
 paris merry. Excipe except
 aliquos plurales the oblique
 plural in is ending in is,
 which producuntur are
 de long: ut as, mus is the
 tive or ablative case plural
 musa a song (or of Muse
 Musæ) [which were
 aged Goddesses of learning
 ensis the dative or ablative
 al of mensa a table, domi-
 is the dative or ablative plu-
 of dominus a Lord, tem-
 is the dative or ablative
 al of templum a Church.
 em also queis pro for qui-
 is the dative or ablative of
 which cum producenti-
 is with words making long
 ultimam the last syllable
 ing one genitivi crescentis
 the genitive case encreasing:
 as, Samnis a Samnite, Sala-

mis an Isle by Athens, geni-
 tivo in the genitive case. Sam-
 nitis, Salamnis. Adde huc
 add hither (or to this place)
 quæ words which desinunt
 do end in diphthongum eis
 in the diphthong eis, five Græ-
 ca whether they be Greek words
 five Latina or Latin, cujus-
 cunque numeri of whatsoever
 number aut casus or case fue-
 rint they shall be: ut as, Sy-
 moeis a river in Troy, Pyro-
 eis one of the horses of the Sun,
 parteis put for partes the
 paris, omneis put for omnes
 all. Et item and also omnia
 monosyllaba all words of one
 syllable: ut as, vis strength,
 power or force, lis strife,
 contention, præter nominati-
 vos except these nominative
 cases, is signifying he, & and
 quis who, & also bis twice ap-
 pud Ovidium in Ovid. Se-
 cundæ personæ singulares
 the second persons singular ver-
 borum in is of verbs ending
 in is accedunt istis are added
 to these, quorum secundæ
 personæ plurales whose se-
 cond persons plural desinunt
 in itis do end in itis, penul-
 tima the last syllable saving
 one producta being made
 long unā together cum futu-
 ris with the future tenses sub-
 junctivi

Profodia construed.

subiunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut a, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give, pluraliter plurally (or to the plural number) auditis ye hear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis which ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut as, honos honour, nepos a Nephew, dominos Lords, servos servants. Præter except compo he that hath ability or Power in something, impo that is unable, (not having power) & and os ossis a bone; & also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o: ut as, Delos an Isle in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo and Diana were born. Chaos a confused heap of all things, whereof Poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning. Pallados the genitive case of Pallas Minerva. Phyllidos the genitive case of Phillis King Lycurgus's Daughter. Us finita words ending in us, corripuntur are made short: ut as, famulus an household man servant, regius royal, tempus time, amamus we love. Producentia

words making long penam the last syllable of one genitive crescentis of genitive case encreasing capiuntur are excepted: ut salus a saluting (or beating) tellus the earth (or ground) genitivo in the genitive salutis, telluris. Etiam omnes voces all words quæ inflectionis of the for declension in us ending in sunt longa are long, præ except genitivum & vocum singulares the genitive and vocative cases singular: ut as, huius manus of hand, hæ manus these hands, o manus O hands. Et also monosyllaba words of syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut as, Crus the (from the knee to the ankle) thus frankincense, mus a mouse, sus a sow, &c. and so forth. Et item and also Græca Greek words per diphthongam with the diphthong ou, cumque casus fuerint whatsoever case they shall be: ut as, hic Panthus this Panthus (a Trojan the son of Laertes) Melampus a famous soothsayer: Huius Sappho of this Sappho, (a great poetess) Clius the genitive of Clio being the name of

Prosodia construed.

the *Muses*. Atque and no-
JESUS the name of JE-
venerandum that is wor-
to be reverenced) or ought
be reverenced) piis cun-
of all godly (or religious)
ns. Postremo last of all

omnia u finita all words end-
ing in u producuntur are made
long: ut as, manū the abla-
tive case of manus an hand,
genū a knee, amatū to be lo-
ved, diū a long time (of long
time or continuance.)

inis Grammatices, the End of the
Grammar.
